433 infancy. The mass of the people—the peasants—still supply
[294] their own modest wants almost entirely. The women make, in their own homes, the garments required by the household for summer and winter, using home-spun wool and home-woven cotton. A village expert fashions the leather embroidered coats worn by men and women alike. In the mountains, often the foot-gear is still of local manufacture. (Hats and shoes are mainly imported from the town, how-
342 ever.) Houses are made of locally-felled and sawn timber, and all the household utensils and furniture, except the crockery, are made in the village.

256 THERE is little accumulated capital in the country, and it is
273 natural that modern industrial developments should tend to be based on local raw materials and traditional skill. Home-grown wheat, maize and barley feed the flour-milling and brewing industries which are well developed. There are about 400 large flour mills, steam driven and capable of producing graded flour. These are mainly in the Old Kingdom and grind wheat chiefly. The wheat districts of Bessarabia and Bucovina have a number of modern mills, as well as a large number of windmills, but the maize districts still use the old-fashioned water-mills, which can only grind coarse meal. The brewing industry has been encouraged by the government, partly with the idea of reducing the consumption of the potent alcoholic beverage, "ţuica", which the peasants distil from plums. Most of the breweries are either in Bucureşti and Iaşi or in one of the larger Saxon towns of Transylvania. Potato and maize spirit are made on a large scale, particularly in Transylvania, for export.

323 FOR POTTERY MAKING the Dobrogea supplies a good kaolin, but the industry has not reached a high stage of development, although the ancient peasant pottery has much merit in form and decoration. This is due in part to lack of suitable fuel for the furnaces.

339 WITH the acquisition of Transylvania, Roumania has become independent in the matter of that most important constructional commodity, cement.

288 THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY is still backward. The post-war development is chiefly in the Banat, where, under protection, silk, artificial silk, cotton and wool have made

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463 438 industrial labour. One-third of all workers engaged in industry are independent artisans, on whom the community is dependent for its services, but who do not play any important part in war production. In certain of the larger armament works German controllers have effected a considerable degree of rationalisation.

**3. Mining**

316 727 There is a shortage of miners; Russian prisoners of war have been employed in mining during 1942. Many miners were reported to have been included in the territory transferred to Hungary.

**4. Armament Works**

719 464 There is a general shortage of labour in metal and engineering factories, particularly of skilled labour. A 12-hour day was legalised at the beginning of 1942, but it is doubtful if in fact a 12-hour day is ever worked.

**5. Timber**

313 464 There is a shortage of labour, both for lumbering and for timber manufacture.

**6. Textiles and Clothing**

464 288 294 The total number of workers in these industries has probably fallen considerably, due to reduction of available raw materials. The delivery of supplies to individual mills seems to be somewhat erratic, and there is evidence of considerable part-time work; for instance in a survey of some 43 factories, in December, 1942, 11 were working full time, 21 on a reduced scale, and 11 at a very reduced scale.

**7. Building**

499 712 464 The extent of fortification building and general road and rail construction in Rumania is unknown, but in the second half of 1942 there was evidence of a scarcity of general labour for such projects, and of Russian prisoners of war working on rail construction.

438 464 [759] In the other branches of occupation, transport services, etc., there is no evidence of labour shortage, apart from doctors, many of whom have been mobilised for the army.

## D. CONTROL OF LABOUR

**1. The Youth Labour Service**

466 883 A youth labour service founded on the German model was established in March 1941. The leaders were trained in Germany, but it was only in April 1942 that the labour camps began to function. Youths are called up in their 19th–20th year, and the period of service lasts 7 months.

(*See* Part II, Chapter V.B. for further details.)

**2. Civil Mobilisation**

466 A general civil mobilisation decree was passed in May 1941 by which (1) employment cards were introduced; (2) men and women aged 20-57 were liable to compulsory employment if not employed.

Two subsequent decrees were published in March and May 1943, one for the reorganisation of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and the second for the reorganisation of industry. Each of these decrees gave full powers to the appropriate authorities for the mobilisation and transfer of labour.

In addition to the general labour decrees which have so far had little influence on the labour situation, there have been regional decrees applying to individual localities, e.g. in Bessarabia, in February 1942, all the inhabitants aged 12-70 were called upon for compulsory agricultural labour unless already employed.